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RELIEF FOR THE JEWS

Significance of a Recent Dispatch From Berlin.

NEW LOAN TO RUSSIA

IT MEANS THE ABOLITION OF SOME RESTRICTIONS.

Oppression Under the Government of the Czar-It is Believed That Pledges of Reform Have Been Given.

By WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

eed by the Rothschilds, but will not be

had been ordered, but it was supposed that such an announcement would pre ede the negotiation of a loan.

Concessions to the Jews

It has been thoroughly understood in borrow the funds necessary to carry or

ers of Europe to make a loan the necessi-ties of Russia might be relieved, and that probably has occurred. But it may be accepted as absolutely certain that reforms in the laws of Russia affecting the Jewish population have been promised, if they have not actually been ordered.

summer that the only successful treatment for iung troubles was to fight them right at home where they were contracted. "Duffy's" has been the great home remedy of hundreds of thousands during the past fifty years, and is sold throughout the world by druggists and grocers, \$1.00 a bottle. It cures when all else fails. It's a gentle stimulant and tonic, free from fusel oil and all other dangerous ingredients, indorsed by ministers, doctors and temperance workers. Send for a free copy of our medical booklet.

"Duffy's" is the only absolutely pure medicinal whiskey, and is sold in sealed bottles only, with the "Old Chemist" trade mark on the label. Insist upon the genuine, and refuse substitutes and frauduent imitations offered by dishonest dealers. Duffy Mait Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

For sale in any quantity by

N. H. SHEA. The Czar Seeks Information. When the war broke out the Russian peo ple were astonished at the rapid development of public sentiment in the United States. Sympathy with Japan seemed alnost universal. The only friends they found were those who had business or per-sonal relations with them. The czar did not understand it. Russia had been an hereditary friend and ally of the United States. She had stood by us when we were in trouble, and expected that we would stand by her under similar circumstances. Hence he sent Prince Ukthomsky, a per-sonal friend, the president of the Russo-Chinese Bank and proprietor of one of the leading newspapers of St. Petersburg, to this country to ascertain the cause of hostility toward Russia and the sympathy for Japan. The prince spent several months visiting different parts of the country, and was followed by M. Leroy Beaulleu, a French statesman and historian, who has intimate relation with Russia and has written a history of the Russian empire. He made an extended tour, and is supposed to have gathered much important information.

Mr. Routkowsky, the financial agent of Russia in the United States, was recalled and replaced by Gregory Vilenkine, an able and charming young gentleman, one of the richest Jewish citizens of Russia, and connected by marriage with one of the most York, London and Frankfort. Mr. Vilen-kine has the honor of being the first Jew ever appointed to a diplomatic position by the Russian government, and the significance of his selection just at this time was fully appreciated by the Jewish bankers of Europe, as well as those in the United States. Mr. Vilenkine and his family are said to be Orthodox Jews of the strictest sect, enjoying the full confidence of the Russian government and of every one who knows them. He appeared in New York early in the fall and, of course, was cordially received by Jewish society. He had freof the prominent members of his race, and he, too, obtained a great deal of important information, which was the same as that obtained by Prince Ukthomsky and M. Leroy Beaulieu. The czar no longer wonders why the American people are unfriendly to Russia. He understands that the sympathy

of this republic can be expected by no na-tion that permits such barbarities as the massacre at Kishineff and the other perse cutions and massacres of unoffending Jews. The Czar Informed. There has recently been published a little volume entitled "The Voice of America on Kishineff," being a compilation of public addresses, sermons, resolutions of conven tions and other assemblages, newspaper editorials, magazine articles and other expressions of public and private sentiment by the people of the United States regardby the people of the United States regard-Ing recent atrocities committed upon the Jews in Russia. It was compiled and edited by Dr. Cyrus Adler of the Smith-sonian Institution. It also contains briefs of the protest meetings held in seventy-two American cities and a copy of the petition from the people of the United States asking the emperor to prevent further religious persecutions. You will remember that the czar refused to receive the petition. It was never offered him officially, but in order that he might know its contents before he decided to receive it or not, the entire text was transmitted to our embassy in St. Petersburg, in a telegram written by the President's own hand, instructing our charge to inquire informally whether his imperial majesty the Emperor of Russia would receive such a respectful petition re-lating to the persecution of the Jews. The minister of foreign relations at St. Peters-burg replied that his majesty could not receive it formally, but he had read it all the same, and that alone ought to have made it clear to him why the Russians have not received any support or sympathy from this direction during the war with

Japan.
The nature and the results of the con ference held by Mr. Vilenkine with the bankers of New York are no secret in Jewish circles. There is not the slightest doubt that they warned him, as they have told every one else, that no Jew would loan the Russian government a dollar on any terms as long as his people were oppressed and persecuted and massacred in Russia. They told him that while they did not permit their religion or sentiment to interfere with their business, there was a limit beyond which they would not go; and in the beyond which they would not go; and it would not be surprising if they suggested to him the propriety of intimating to his imperial master that this is a good time to revoke the edicts of his predecessors and to forbid the persecution and oppression of the lower



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Really Delightful

"Fleers Pepsin Gum" Their best recommendation

A Dainty, Delightful, Mint-Covered Tid-Bit

For my lady

For my lady's gallant husband For my lady's charming daughter

For my lady's manly son

They delight everybody

Morning, noon or night, suppose you try them Retail Storekeepers Will be Supplied by Any Wholesale Druggist or Confectioner. JOBBERS SUPPLIED BY FRANK H. FLEER & COMPANY, INC., PHILADELPHIA.

are found in edicts that fill a volume of was ambassador at St. Petersburg a few years ago, wrote the department that:
"The treatment of the Israelites, whether good or evil, is not based entirely upon any one ukase, or statute. There are said to be in the vast jungle of the laws of this empire, more than 1,000 decrees and statutes relatng to them, besides innumerable circulars, open or secret regulations, restrictions, exopen or secret regulations, restrictions, tensions and temporary arrangements, generally special and local, forming such a tangled growth that no human being can say what the law, as a whole, is. Least of all, can a Jew in any province have any certain knowledge of his rights."

Dr. White then proceeds to recite some of the restrictions. He says that Jews are not allowed to hold or even buy, property and lands, or to take a mortgage on lands, or to farm land; that they have been crippled by regulations founded on old legislation which in the interest of the servant's soul forbade a Jew to employ a Christian serv-ant, on the pain of death. "A few million aire Israelites," wrote he, "are to be found among the merchants of the first guild in some of the larger cities." But in the smaller towns their poverty is so abject that they drag each other down, and they are obliged to resort to almost anything that offers in order to keep soul and body to gether. The vast majority of them are in poverty and a very considerable part in misery—just on the border of starvation. "Perhaps the most painful restrictions are in regard to the education of their children. The world over, as is well known, Israelites will make sacrifices to educate their sons and daughters, such as are not made, save in exceptional cases, by any other people. They are, as is universally recognized, a very gifted race, but no matter how gifted a young Israelite may be, his chances of receiving an education are very small." The Hussian universities are 3 per cent of the total number of students, but actually in most cases their attendance is prohibited. Dr. White says that out of eventy-five Jews who applied for admission at the University at Dorpat, only seven were accepted. The educational restric-tions are based upon the theory that if Jews were allowed to enter the schools and universities they would monopolize the

"A few Israelites are allowed to become engineers," says Dr. White, "and they are allowed to hold 5 per cent of the positions of army surgeons, but no more. Israelites have been admitted to the learned professions, and have received the reference." professions, and have received the rights of merchants of the first or second guild by paying heavy fees, and a certain few artisans have been allowed to reside in certain tew artisans have been allowed to reside in certain towns under special permits, and similar permits been granted to clerks."

Dr. White illustrates this condition by relating the experience of an eminent Jewish banker, who had distinguished himself by rescuing certain green the condition of the c banker, who had distinguished himself by rescuing certain great companies from ruin and by his integrity and skill in financial operations. He was permitted, as a special favor from the government, to employ a certain number of fewish clerks, but "at the expiration of their passes, say in a few months, all of them must leave St. Petersburg." The restrictions are not confined to the practice of medicine, but extend to every field of activity, even to manual labor, and the Jewish addier has no chance of promotion. As late as 1894 all Jews were expelled from the Caucasus and from various other parts of Russia, and all bankvarious other parts of Russia, and all bank-

ers, directors, employes in banks, clerks, doctors, apothecaries and their assistants from every section of the empire. Restrictions as to Passports. The regulations which affect the Americans more than any other are those which

relate to travelers passports. Russia is the only country in the world except Thibet, which all American citizens are not allowed to enter, and to which a passport issued by the United States government is not recognized. No person of Jewish birth or professing that religion is allowed to cross the Russian boundary. Every passport issued for travel in Russia must contain a statement concerning the religious faith of the bearer, and all passports must be shown at every railway station on the border and at every railway station on the border and at every Russian port. The Russian ambassador at Washington, as a personal favor to President Roosevelt of Secretary Hay, will vise the passport of an American Jew, if he is requested to do so; but no Jew with any self-respect will accept such a concession unless the reasons are importative.

Petersburg have endeavored to secure the removal of this restriction and the recog-nition of the rights of Jews to travel like other people, but their efforts have been in vain. These restrictions are not applied to Americans only, but to all persons of Jewwhen Herr Von Mendelssohn went to St. Petersburg to see the czar, he was com-pelled to apply for a special permit to cross the boundaries of the Russian em-

For these reasons the Jewish bankers of Europe and America have, up to this time, refused to loan the Russian governmen noney or to handle its bonds directly o indirectly. There has been a universal understanding among the members of race in financial circles, and, therefore, if the backing of the Rothschilds, has con-sented to float a loan, you may expect to hear soon of important modifications and concessions in the laws and regulations referring to the Jews.

The announcement that the loan will not be floated until January or February of next year has much significance. It gives the government an opportunity to carry out its part of a contract.

MARRIAGE JUST REVEALED.

Columbus School Teacher Secretly Weds Government Employe.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, November 3, 1904. It has just leaked out here that Randolph Franklin Fortune, a messenger in the War Department at Washington, D. C., and Miss Dickle Joyce, a teacher in the public schools of Columbus, Ohio, were secretly married this summer at Falls Church, Va., by Rev. G. S. Somerville, rector of the Episcopal Church at Falls Church. Miss Joyce visited in Washington the past summer for a couple of weeks and met Mr. Fortune for the first time. It was evidently a case of love at first sight, for before she returned home she was married to the messenger. Every precaution was taken to keep the marriage a secret, and not even the nearest friends and associates company and was succeeded by R. A. of the bride nor her relatives were aware that they were married. Rev. Somerville, when communicated with about the matter, parties to keep the marriage an absolute secret, and for that reason he had not

made it public. It is against the rule of the Columbu board of education to allow a married wom an to teach, and the news of this secret marriage will compel the bride to resign her position as a teacher in the public schools of the city. The news of the secret marriage has created quite a sensa-tion. Miss Joyce is a member of one of the oldest families in Columbus, and has been a teacher in the public schools for some six or seven years. The groom is un

Students Fight With Boston Police. At least twenty-five persons were injured

Boston Wednesday. Of the number twenty were students. Most of the injuries consisted of scalp wounds and body bruises. Four students and four officers were so seriously injured as to necessitate their re-moval to hospitals. Others were treated at nearby drug stores and private residences.

The trouble occurred on the steps of one of the technology buildings, where the students had gathered following the joint students had gathered following the join parade of republican clubs of Harvard Uni parade of republican clubs of Harvard University and the Institute of Technology.

The police had determined to keep the students from the steps of the building and when the college men made a rush up the steps they were met by the officers with drawn clubs, and a free fight ensued.

President Henry S. Pritchett of the Institute of Technology. tute of Technology, last night gave out a statement in regard to the affair, in which he said:
"The responsibility for this unfortunate

affair does not rest with the students, but with the police, and was due mainly to the lack of judgment and to the brutality of their methods." At a special meeting of the legislative committee of the institute yesterday after-noon a committee was appointed to collect MINORS SECRETLY WEDDED.

Baltimore Girl Becomes a Bride at Fifteen-At Providence, B. I.

It is learned that Miss Sybil Hale, fifteen years old, only daughter of Arthur Hale, general superintendent of transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and granddaughter of Rev. Edward Everett Hale of Boston, chaplain of the United States Senate, was secretly married Wednesday in Providence, R. I., to Mr. Kurt Diederick, twenty years old, a member of a prominent Boston family and a grandson of William D. Hunt, the celebrated artist.

The youthful bride is a stately looking young woman, who would readily pass for eighteen, a perfect blonde, with blue eyes, and a charm of manner that has endeared her to a large circle of friends.

A dispatch from Providence says: "Solemnly declaring to the officiating clergyman that their parents heartily ap-proved of their match, Miss Sybil Hale of Baltimore daughter of Mr. Arthur Hale, was married to Mr. Kurt Diederick, scion of a prominent Boston family, very quietly here this afternoon on a flying trip from Boston. They departed on a Boston-bound train immediately after the ceremony. The couple came here on the noon train and drove in a cab at once to the city hall. There they obtained a marriage license at said that she was eighteen years old and resided in Philadelphia. When told that as she was a minor her residence should be given as that of her parents she changed her answer to Baltimore."

Rock Island Reorganization.

In New York, yesterday, the directors of the Rock Island Company, the Chicago, Bock Island and Pacific Railway Company, the Keokuk and Des Moines, the Peoria and Bureau Valley and the 'Frisco Company held meetings and Robert Mather, who was elected president of the company and was succeeded by R. A. Jackson, heretofore the general attorney. The other officers were re-elected. D. G. Reid succeeded L. F. Loree as a director of the Keokuk and Des Moines, of which Robert Mather was elected president and D. G. Reid vice president, the other officers being re-elected. other officers being re-elected. Robert Mather was elected vice president of the Peorla and Bureau Valley in place of L. F. Loree, all other officers being re-elected. C. H. Gray was chosen second vice president of the Frisco system, succeedgiven charge of traffic on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

Col. Cody's Divorce Suit. The amended petition of Col. Cody in his

divorce suit against his wife has been filed at Cheyenne, Wyo., and the next move will be the cross petition of Mrs. Cody. After during a clash between students of the alleging in the first cause of action that Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Mrs. Cody had at divers times made threats police reserves shortly after midnight in to polson him and had made an attempt to do so December 25, 1901, the second cause of action says that Mrs. Cody, by insulting words and actions, drove Col. Cody and his friends from their home on certain dates. In this regard the petition reveals little more of the family troubles than the initial document, the only difference being that the same offense is charged as occurring on dates mentioned instead of "at various times." Col. Cody has carried out the statement he made in his deposition that under no conditions would he bring in the names of his friends at the North Platte home until the case comes to trial. Republicans End Campaign Tonight.

> With fireworks, scores of parades and a lozen or more big mass meetings, the state and national republican campaigns are to be closed in New York city tonight. In Durland's Riding Academy, in West 66th street, the largest meeting is to be held. Here Governor Odell, Timothy L. Woodruff and Lieutenant Governor Higgins,

special train, stopping first at the republi-can celebration in the Bronx and then hurrying to Manhattan in an automobi rying to Manhattan in an automobile.

Elihu Root is to speak also at Durland's, and will reply to Judge Parker's attacks upon the President in relation to the "Cortelyou scandal." Charles F. Bostwick will preside, and Frank B. Vrooman of California, Julius M. Mayer, Walter F. Chandlef and Hugh Gordon Miller are to speak also.

Takahira Out of Danger.

Kogora Takahira, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Japan to the United States, was reported last night in New York to have so far recovered from the operation for appendicitis which he underwent last Sunday as to be entirely out of danger. The doctors say that his complete recovery is only a matter of time.

Yesterday being the mikado's birthday, about fifty of Mr. Takahira's countrymen called at the Hotel Majestic, where Mr. Takahira is staying, and an impromptu celebration was held, during which a message of congratulation was received from the President, accompanied by a large bou-quet of chrysanthemums from the White

The residence of Judge John W. Woods, at Roanoke, Va., was burned Wednesday night. It was new and was nearly com-pleted. The cost was \$8,200, which was cov-ered by \$5,000 insurance.

The Root of the Matter.

HE CURED HIMSELF OF SERIOUS STOMACH TROUBLE BY GETTING DOWN TO

man of large affairs in one of our prominent astern cities, by too close attention to business, to) little exercise and too many club dinners finally began to pay nature's tax, levied in the his digestion brought about a nervous irritability, making it impossible to apply himself to his dully business, and finally deranging the kidneys and heart.

In his own words he says: "I consulted one physician after another and each one seemed to urderstand my case, but all the same they each failed to bring about the return of my former digestion, appetite and vigor. For two years I went from pillar to post, from one sanitarium to another, I gave up smoking, I quit coffee and even without any marked improvement. "Friends had often advised me to try a well

Tablets, and I had often perused the newspaper advertisements of the remedy, but never took any fifty-cent patent medicine would touch my case. "To make a long story short, I finally bought a couple of packages at the nearest drug store

and occasionally a tablet between meals when felt any feeling of nauses or discomfort. "I was surprised at the end of the first week to note a marked improvement in my appetite and general health, and before the two packages were cone I was certain that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were going to cure completely, and they did

my coffee and cigar, and no one would suppose had ever known the horrors of dyspepsia. "Out of friendly curiosity I wrote to the proprietors of the remedy asking for information as to what the tablets contained, and they replied that the principal ingredients were aseptic pepsia (government test), malt diastase and other natura digestives, which digest food regardless of the con-

The root of the matter is this, the digestive elements contained in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets a chance to recuperate and the nerves and whole system receive the nourishment which can only give real strength, they give a fictitious strength, invariably followed by reaction. Every drop of

our daily food, and if you can insure its prompt action and complete digestion by the regular use of pepsia Tablets, you will have no need of nerve tonics and sanitariums.

Although Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been in the market only a few years, yet probably every druggist in the United States, Canada and Hair, birth marks, brown spots, moles, &c., removed by electric needle.

Hellen Patterson.

The Magnolia, M st. and Thomas circle. Hours, 10 to 1. Pupil of Mrs. Pierce of Milwaukee.

The restrictions against the Jewish race

Hair, birth marks, brown spots, moles, &c., removed by electric needle.

Hellen Patterson, one a committee of the best of corresponds on on a committee of the subject lie under the dust in the United States. Committee of the state yesterday afternoon a committee of the interesting potential to collect ence on this subject lie under the dust in the United States. Committee of the for governor, are to speak. Governor are to speak. Governor one a committee of the limit appointment of the interesting potential to the United States. Committee of the for governor, are to speak. Governor one a committee of the limit appointment of the interesting potential to the United States. Committee of the Interesting potential to the United States. Committee of the Interesting potential to the United States. Committee of the Interesting potential to the United States. Committee of the Interesting potential to the United States. Committee of the Interesting potential to the United States. Committee of the Interesting potential to the United States. Committee of the Interesting potential to the United States. Committee of the Interesting potential to the United States. Committee of the Interesting potential to the United States. Committee of the Interesting potential to the United States. Committee of the Interesting potential to the United States. Committee of the Interesting potential to the United States. Committee of the Interesting potential to the United States. Committee of the Interesting potential to the United States. Committee of the Interesting potential to the United States. Committee of the Interesting potential to the United States. Committee of the Interesting potential to the United States. Committee of the Interesting potential to the United States. Committee of the Interesting potential to t

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